





















**HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S
GOVERNMENT.**

—:(o):—

RESOLUTIONS

ISSUED BY

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

IN THE

HOME, JUDICIAL, POLICE

AND

GENERAL DEPARTMENTS,

During the year

**1302 Fasli.
1892-93 A. D.**

Hyderabad:

PRINTED AT H. H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT PRINTERS' PRESS.

Contents of Resolutions issued by the Secretary, Home and Judicial, Police and General Departments, His Highness the Nizam's Government, during the year 1302 Fasli.

| Number and Date. | Subject. |
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| 1 Dated <u>5th Dai 1302 F.</u> <u>8th November 1892.</u> | Orders that Mr. P. F. Gallagher be dismissed forthwith from the service of His Highness. |
| 2 Dated <u>27th Bahman 1302 F.</u> <u>31st December 1892.</u> | Gives a list of the Imperial Postal lines running through the Dominions of His Highness the Nizam, and the strength of the escort considered necessary to protect them. |
| 3 Dated <u>8th Isfandar 1302 F.</u> <u>11th January 1893.</u> | Orders that an appeal against a Departmental order in the Police should always be preferred to that Department only which is immediately superior to the department issuing the order. Refers to Resolution, No. $\frac{19}{5 P.}$ of 1299 Fasli. |
| 4 Dated <u>4th Amardad 1302 F.</u> <u>3 P. 11th June 1893.</u> | Directs that the practice of killing fish by poisonous substances of any kind is absolutely prohibited. Refers to Circular 3 of 1295 Fasli. |
| 5 Dated <u>5th Amardad 1302 F.</u> <u>1 J. 12th June 1893.</u> | Issues orders extending the powers of Assistants at District Courts. Refers to Circular, No. 2 dated 11th Aban 1295 Fasli, and Resolution No. $\frac{4}{3 J.}$ of 1301 Fasli. |
| 6 Dated <u>28th Amardad 1302 F.</u> <u>2 Misc. 5th July 1893.</u> | Prohibits the private sale of Stamp papers. Refers to Resolutions, Nos. 50 of 1299 Fasli and 7 of 1301 Fasli. |
| 10,237 Dated <u>8th Mehr 1302 F.</u> <u>16th August 1893.</u> | Reviewing the Report on the Lunatic Asylum attached to the Hyderabad Central Jail for 1301 Fasli. |
| 10,867 Dated <u>23rd Mehr 1302 F.</u> <u>31st August 1893.</u> | Reviews the Report of Government Debt Commission for 1301 Fasli. |
| 7 Dated <u>2nd Aban 1302 F.</u> <u>4 P. 9th September 1893.</u> | Directs that if, in future, any Banjarah Naek is found to have wilfully disregarded the rules published with Resolution, No. $\frac{30}{6 P.}$ of 1299, Police Mohtamims shall have power to punish him with a fine of Rs. 3 in the same manner as they are empowered to punish Police Patels. |
| 8 Dated <u>4th Aban 1302 F.</u> <u>3 Misc. 11th September 1893.</u> | Passes certain orders in regard to the sale and purchase, mortgage, and transfer of Waqf property (endowments). |

| Number and Date, | Subject. |
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| <div> <div>10</div> <div>6 P.</div> </div> Dated <div> <div>26th Aban 1302 F.</div> <div>3rd October 1893.</div> </div> | Appointment of old or deceased Bârgir's successors or heirs. (Not translated). |
| <div> <div>11</div> <div>7 P.</div> </div> Dated <div> <div>26th Aban 1302 F.</div> <div>3rd October 1893.</div> </div> | Railway fare and messing of accused persons brought by train. (Not translated). |

Index of Resolutions issued by the Home and Judicial, Police and General Secretary, His Highness the Nizam's Government, during the year 1302 Fasli.

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| <u>5</u> 1 J. Dated <u>5th Amardad 1302 F.</u> <u>12th January 1893.</u> | Assistants at District Courts.—Issues orders extending the powers of—Refers to Circular No. 2, dated 11th Aban 1295 Fasli, and Resolution No. $\frac{4}{3J}$ of 1301 Fasli. |
| <u>10,237</u> Dated <u>8th Mehr 1302 F.</u> <u>16th August 1893.</u> | Asylum.—Reviewing the Report on the Lunatic—attached to the Hyderabad Central Jail for 1301 Fasli. |
| <u>11</u> 7 P. Dated <u>26th Aban 1302 F.</u> <u>30th October 1893.</u> | Accused persons.—Railway fare and messing of—brought by train. (Not translated). |
| <u>7</u> 4 P. Dated <u>2nd Aban 1302 F.</u> <u>9th September 1893.</u> | Banjarah Naek.—Directs that if, in future, any —is found to have wilfully disregarded the rules published with Resolution, No. $\frac{30}{6P}$ of 1299 Fasli, Police Mohtamims shall have power to punish him with a fine of Rs 3. |
| <u>10</u> 6 P. Dated <u>26th Aban 1302 F.</u> <u>30th October 1893.</u> | Bargir's.—Appointment of old or deceased—successors or heirs. (Not translated.) |
| <u>10,867</u> Dated <u>23rd Mehr 1302 F.</u> <u>31st August 1893.</u> | Debt Commission.—Reviews the Report of Government—for 1301 Fasli. |
| <u>5</u> 1 J. Dated <u>5th Amardad 1302 F.</u> <u>12th June 1893.</u> | Extension of powers of Assistants at District Courts.—Issues orders regarding—Refers to Circular, No. 2 dated 11th Aban 1295 Fasli and Resolution No. $\frac{4}{3J}$ of 1301 Fasli. |
| <u>2</u> 492 Dated <u>27th Bahman 1302 F.</u> <u>31st December 1892.</u> | Escorts for Imperial Mails.—Lays down strength of— |
| <u>4</u> 3 P. Dated <u>4th Amardad 1302 F.</u> <u>11th June 1893.</u> | Fish.—Directs that the practice of killing—by poisonous substances of any kind is absolutely prohibited. Refers to Circular 3 of 1295 Fasli. |

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Nizam in
the Home Department.*

No. 1 of $\frac{1892 \text{ A. D.}}{1302 \text{ F.}}$

Dated Hyderabad, $\frac{10th \text{ November } 1892.}{5th \text{ Dhqi } 1302.}$

READ —Letter, No 3462, dated 5th November 1892, from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Minister to the Superintendent of Government Printing.

Letter, No. 23 B, dated 5th November 1892, from the Superintendent of Government Printing to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Minister.

Letter, dated 6th November 1892, from His Excellency the Minister to Mr. J. Seymour Keay, M. P.

Letter, dated 6th November 1892, from Mr. J. Seymour Keay, M. P., to His Excellency the Minister.

RESOLUTION.

It having come to the knowledge of His Excellency the Minister that Mr. J. Seymour Keay, M. P., had caused to be printed at His Highness the Nizam's Government Central Press, of which Mr. P. F. Gallagher is Superintendent, a Petition concerning His Highness' Government, Mr. Gallagher was, in consequence of such information, written to officially and asked whether such information was correct and, if so, the submission of detailed information on the subject was requested.

2. In reply to this inquiry, Mr. Gallagher, in his official letter dated 5th November 1892, to the address of Mr. Faridunji Jamshedji, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Minister, made, amongst others, the following statement :—

“ * * * On the evening of the 1st instant I received from Mr. Seymour Keay a letter (which is forwarded in original) together with the manuscript referred to therein.

“ On being informed of my hesitation to accept the work after perusal of the ‘copy,’ Mr. Keay came over personally on the following day and demanded the reason of my refusal. He informed me he had obtained His Excellency's sanction, and peremptorily warned me of the consequences.

“ Having regard to Mr. Keay's position in Hyderabad, and his standing in public life, and as the matter was neither ‘Private’ nor ‘Secret,’ I thought I could not reject his assurance.”

3. His Excellency the Minister having called for and perused the office proof of the Petition above referred to, which was on the file of the said Press,

it appeared to him that under no circumstances was Mr. Gallagher warranted or justified in printing at the Government Press, without His Excellency the Minister's special premission, a document which, on the very face of it, dealt with grave and serious political matters, and which purported to have been written by a gentleman who was a perfect outsider, entirely unconnected with His Highness' State, and that the explanation given by Mr. Gallagher was utterly unsatisfactory, even if it were assumed for one moment that every word of what he asserted had passed between himself and Mr. Seymour Keay was true. His Excellency the Minister was accordingly pleased to direct, on the 6th November, that Mr. Gallagher should be suspended until further orders.

4. At the same time His Excellency the Minister also addressed an urgent letter to Mr. Seymour Keay, inquiring how far Mr. Gallagher's statement was true. It is necessary to quote here, *in extenso*, Mr. Seymour Keay's reply, which is as follows:—

HYDERABAD, DECCAN,

6th November 1892.

MY DEAR SIR ASMAN JAH,

"In reply to your letter of to-day marked 'Very Urgent' it is quite true that I
 "had printed the other day at the Central Press an official letter addressed
 "by me to the Foreign Secretary. I put the work in hand entirely as a
 "matter of ordinary outside printing which, I was well aware, was habitually
 "accepted at the Government Press on the usual terms of payment. I
 "understood that Mr. Gallagher received the work in the same way. I
 "never heard that he had read the 'copy' or had any opinion with regard to it. I need hardly say that the idea never entered my mind that
 "any one could object to placing the ordinary facilities of a printing
 "press at my disposal for the purpose of enabling me to place any matter
 "before His Excellency the Viceroy in a convenient and easily readable
 "form. I certainly never indicated to Mr. Gallagher that your Excellency was directly or indirectly cognizant of, or had anything whatever
 "to do with, my letter to the Foreign Secretary, or the printing of the same.
 "The only occurrence which made me visit the Press on the morning of
 "the following day was that I had heard that the Compositors had not
 "turned up at the time appointed for the prosecution of the work, which
 "of course was urgent in point of time. At the same time, in justice to
 "Mr. Gallagher, I desire to record that I told him that, if explanations
 "were required in any quarter in regard to the printing of this work as
 "a special matter of urgency, I would do my very best to secure that no
 "reflection should be cast upon him in the matter."

"It is of course perfectly true, as you state in your letter of to-day, that you
 "have had no information whatever or connection with my actions in
 "placing my views before the Foreign Secretary or His Excellency the
 "Viceroy. Whatever action I have taken is of an absolutely independent
 "character, guided and prompted solely by my own individual judgment

“as to what is for the best interest of the Government of His Highness
“the Nizam.”

Yours Sincerely,

(Sd.) J. SEYMOUR KEAY.

5. From the above it clearly appears that Mr. Gallagher not only committed a gross breach of duty as a Public Servant in printing at the Government Press a document of the nature of that referred to, but that he made a statement in his defence which has been proved to be positively false and untrue, and for which he deserves no less punishment than summary dismissal.

6. His Excellency is therefore pleased to order that the said Mr. P. F. Gallagher be dismissed forthwith from the service of His Highness the Nizam's Government and that, until further orders, Mr. J. E. Lee, Personal Assistant to the Secretary to Government in the Home Department be appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Government Printing.

(By order)

MAHOMED SIDDIK,

EMAD JUNG,

Offg. Secy. to Government,

Home Department.

Copies forwarded for information to—

The Secretary to Government, Political and Financial Department.

„ Accountant General, Hyderabad

Mr. P. F. Gallagher.

Extract from the Proceedings of His Highness the Nizam in the Home Department (Police).

No. $\frac{3}{590}$ of $\frac{1893 \text{ A. D.}}{1302 \text{ Fasli.}}$

Dated Hyderabad, $\frac{11\text{th January } 1893.}{8\text{th Isfandar } 1302 \text{ Fasli.}}$

(Departments to which Police appeals should be submitted).

READ—

(1) Para. 11 of Resolution in the Home Department No. $\frac{19}{5 \text{ P.}}$ of $\frac{1299 \text{ F.}}{1307 \text{ H.}}$

(2) Guzarish of the Home Secretary Dated, $\frac{10\text{th Rabi-ul-akhir } 1310 \text{ H.}}{25\text{th Azar } 1302 \text{ F.}}$

OBSERVATIONS.—

Para. 11 of the Dastur-ul-Amal for the District Police published with Resolution in the Home Department, No. $\frac{19}{5 \text{ P.}}$ Dated, $\frac{14\text{th Jamadi-ul-Akhir } 1307 \text{ H.}}{2\text{nd Farwardi } 1299 \text{ F.}}$, reads as follows :—

“Except in those cases in which a summary order is passed, there shall be only one appeal from each order.”

As no mention is made of the Department which is empowered to hear this appeal against an order of a District Nazim of Police, it came about that an appeal was sometimes preferred to the Subedar and sometimes to the Home Secretary's Office, whereas the intention was that the appeal against the order of an officer should be presented only to that officer who is primarily empowered to hear such appeal. An officer higher than the one to whom such appeal should first be presented could not ignore the intermediate office and hear such appeal. As in the existing Police Code it has not been decided to what office appeals should be made and the procedure now obtaining also varies, an amendment appears to be necessary.

ORDER.

An appeal against a Departmental order in the Police should always be preferred to that Department only which is immediately superior to the Department issuing the order. For example, appeals from the orders of a District Police Nazim will be heard by the Subedar in his capacity of Police Nazim, and appeals from the orders of the Subedar or of the Inspector-General of Police will be heard in the Government Secretariat. But an appeal from an order of

the District Police Nazim cannot be preferred direct to the Government Secretariat concerned. In special instances, the Government shall of course have powers of revision in those cases in which, according to rule, no appeal can be preferred.

(By order)

MAHOMED SIDDICK KHAN,

EMAD JUNG,

Officiating Home Secretary.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to:—

The Inspector-General of the District Police.

„ Subedars of Divisions.

„ Nazims of the District Police, and the Amaldar of Sirpur-Tandur.

„ Political and Financial Secretary.

„ Superintendent Government Press for publication in the *Jarida*.

*Extract from the proceedings of the Government of H. H. the Nizam in the
Judicial, Police and General Departments—(Police).*

No. 4 of 1898 A. D.
3 P. 1302 FASLI.

DATED HYDERABAD, 11th June 1897.
4th Amardad 1302.

(Prevention of fishing by means of poisonous substances).

READ—

Rubkar from the Inspector General of Police to the Home Secretary
No. 1025, dated 21st Amardad 1300 Fasli.

Rubkar from the Subadar of the Eastern Division to the Home Secretary
No. 1215, dated 5th Sharawur 1300 Fasli.

Rubkar from the Subadar of the Southern Division to the Home Secretary
No. 189, dated 4th Aban 1300 Fasli.

Rubkar from the Subadar of the Western Division to the Home Secretary
No. 12, dated 20th Azur 1301 Fasli.

Rubkar from the Subadar of the Northern Division to the Home Secretary,
No. 161, dated 28th Aban 1301 Fasli.

Rubkar from the Director of the Medical Department of His Highness
the Nizam's Government No. 165, dated 20th Azur 1302 Fasli.

RESOLUTION.

On the motion of the Police Mohtamin of Mehdook, the Inspector General of Police in his letter No. 1025, dated 21st Amardad 1300 Fasli, drew the attention of the Government to the fact that a very large number of persons who take fishing contracts are addicted to the practice, when the water in the tank is high making fishing difficult, of throwing into tanks balls which contain *Sand* (Milk-hedge) or the bark or leaves of other poisonous plants with the object of killing the fish which are afterwards sold. This practice is most reprehensible in itself and is injurious to public health. According to para. 22 of Faujdari Circular No. 3 of 1295 Fasli, issued from the Home Department (Judicial), the sale of noxious articles is forbidden and it is feared that consumers of fish poisoned in the manner above referred to would suffer in health. Consequently, the opinions of the Subadars of the four Divisions and the Director of His Highness' Medical Department were elicited with a view to its being ascertained whether it would be advisable to put a stop to the practice. All the officers consulted concur in considering that the practice of poisoning fish intended for human consumption is most injurious and must be stopped. His Excellency the Minister is, therefore, pleased to direct that the practice of killing fish by poisonous substances of any kind is absolutely prohibited; and

that all fishing contractors are warned that any one found guilty of committing any act in contravention of this order shall be guilty of an offence under Section 22 of Criminal Circular No. 3 of 1295 Fasli issued from the Judicial Department.

(By order)

MAHOMED SIDDIK KHAN,

EMAD JUNG,

Secretary.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to—

The Inspector General of the District Police.

„ Kotwal, City and Suburbs.

„ Subadars of the four Divisions.

„ Police Nazims of the Districts of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

„ Secretary to the High Court and Nazims of all Subordinate Courts.

„ Secretary to Financial Department.

„ Superintendent, Government Printing, for publication in the *Jarida*.

Extract from the proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Nizam in the Judicial, Police and General Departments—(Judicial).

No. $\frac{5}{1 \text{ J.}}$ **of** $\frac{1898 \text{ A. D.}}{1302 \text{ F.}}$

DATED HYDERABAD, $\frac{12\text{th Jun. } 1898}{5\text{th Amardad } 1302 \text{ F.}}$

(Extension of Powers of Assistants at District Courts).

Read—

- (1) Rubkar, No. $\frac{9798}{4106}$ dated 26th Amardad 1301 Fasli, from the High Court to the Home Secretary.
- (2) Civil Circular, No. 2, dated 11th Aban 1295 F., issued by the Judicial Secretary.
- (3.) Resolution, of the Home Department No. $\frac{4}{3 \text{ J}}$ dated $\frac{25\text{th Dai } 1301 \text{ F.}}{30\text{th Nov. } 1892 \text{ A.D.}}$

RESOLUTION.

The High Court has represented that in para. 18 of Civil Circular, No. 2, dated 11th Aban 1295 Fasli, issued by the Judicial Secretary to Government, it is laid down that the decisions of the Assistants at the District Courts in appeal cases are final only up to Rs. 100; and that though this order was issued at a time when, by virtue of the said Circular, Tahsildars were empowered to hear and decide cases, the amount or the value of the subject matter of which was only Rs. 100, yet, subsequently, the powers of several Tahsildars were extended and they were invested with power to try and decide cases up to Rs. 300. Considering that the powers of Sadar-Munsifs have also been extended by Home Department Resolution, No. $\frac{4}{3 \text{ J}}$ dated $\frac{25\text{th Dai } 1301 \text{ F.}}{30\text{th Nov. } 1892 \text{ A.D.}}$, and also that the salaries of officers of the Judicial Department have been largely increased and that stricter supervision is maintained, His Excellency thinks it proper that the powers of the Assistants at District Courts should also be extended and is accordingly pleased to pass the following order:—

Para. 18 of Civil Circular, No. 2 of 1303 Hijri, is amended so that the decisions of the Assistants at District Courts in appeal cases will be considered final up to Rs. 300, the same conditions and restrictions, however, which hitherto applied to the limit of Rs. 100 shall equally apply to these extended powers. Similarly, if, in appeals, Assistants at District Courts differ from the decisions of a Court of the first instance and a further appeal be made from such decisions to a superior Court, then the decision of the latter Court shall be final when such Court differs from the District Court and agrees with the Court giving judge-

ment in the first instance ; because in such cases there will be the concurrent opinions of two Courts on the point, and this will be sufficient in cases where the subject matter is of trifling value.

(By order)

MAHOMED SIDDIK KHAN,

EMAD JUNG,

*Secretary to Government, Judicial, Police
and General Departments.*

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to—

The Secretary to the High Court and to the Nazims of all Subordinate Courts.

The Superintendent of the Government Press for publication in the *Jarida*.

*Extract from the proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Nizam in
the Judicial, Police and General Departments—(Stamps).*

**No. 6 of 1302 Fasli.
2 Mis: 1893 A. D.**

DATED HYDERABAD, 5th July 1893.
28th Amardad 1302 F.

(Prohibition of private sale of Stamp-papers).

READ :—

Letter from the Inspector General of Stamps, No. 1, dated 8th Azur, 1302 Fasli.
Civil Circular, No. 45, dated 3rd Ramzan, 1287 Hijri.
Resolution, No. 50, dated 1299 Fasli.
Resolution, No. 7, dated 1301 Fasli.

OBSERVATIONS .—

Hitherto, by virtue of Civil Circular, No. 45, dated 3rd Ramzan 1287 Hijri, issued from the office of the Judicial Sadr-ul-Maham, it was legal for any one to sell, at any time, to any other, a stamp-paper which he may have bought but not used, having first written on its back the particulars of sale and the reason of its not being used, and causing two witnesses to attest the same. After the issue of Resolution, No. 50, dated 1299 Fasli, from the Home Department, such private sales of Revenue Stamp-papers were forbidden ; but the same practice is still in force with regard to Judicial papers. But in Resolution, No. 7, dated 1301 Fasli, issued from the Home Department, the distinction observed between Revenue and Judicial Stamp-papers was done away with ; and the Inspector General of Stamps proposes that, in future, private sales of Stamp-paper should, as a general rule, be either allowed or prohibited ; the latter course, in his opinion being more advisable.

RESOLUTION—

As it is against the intention of the Government, and contrary to Law to allow private sales of stamp-papers, His Excellency the Minister is pleased to abrogate all the orders which have been passed in this matter, and to direct that, in future, all such sales, in any form whatever, shall be illegal. Any one found committing a breach of this order will be liable to punishment under Section 49 of the amended Stamp Act. The exception under Section 49 of the amended Stamp Act is also hereby repealed.

(By order)

MAHOMED SIDDIK KHAN,

EMAD JUNG,

Secretary.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to :—

The Inspector-General of Stamps and Registration.
,, High Court and all the City and District Courts.
,, Revenue Secretary.
,, Superintendent of the Government Press for publication in the *Jarida*.

No. 10237 of 1302 Faslî.

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Judicial, Police and General Departments,

TO

THE SUPERINTENDENT,

LUNATIC ASYLUM,

Hyderabad.

DATED HYDERABAD, *5th Mehr 1302 F.*
16th August 1893 A. D.

SIR,

In reviewing the Report on the Lunatic Asylum attached to the Hyderabad Central Jail for 1301 F., submitted by you, it is to be observed that on the whole there is no very striking variation in the figures as compared with those of last year, showing thereby that the Institution has neither advanced nor receded in any appreciable degree; but, as you are aware, a Committee has only been recently appointed for the purpose of drawing up plans for the construction of a suitable building for the Asylum, and it is trusted that, with improved accommodation, the Institution will become more popular.

Population.—The year under review opened with 37 lunatics, which number, with 47 admissions and re-admissions, makes up 84 inmates from time to time and gives a daily average strength during the year of 43, as against 36 in the previous year. This increase in the daily average strength the Report rightly attributes to slow cures, which is not to be wondered at, taking into consideration the stubborn character of the disease. Of the 84 lunatics in the Asylum, 6 were from the Districts and the rest from the City and Suburbs.

Criminals.—The list of Criminal lunatics shows an increase in the daily average strength of from 7 in 1300 to 10 in 1301. At the beginning of the year under review there were 7 males and 1 female and during the year 7 males were admitted, making a total of 15. It is curious to note that the total number of such inmates has not varied for 3 consecutive years. Of these inmates 3 were discharged, as against 5 in 1300, and none died, as against two in the previous year. Of the 7 admissions during the year, 5 are stated to have been convicted, a statement which is not very clear and leaves a doubt as to whether insanity followed or preceded conviction. The two other lunatics admitted during the year were awaiting trial.

Religion, occupation and age.—Of the 47 lunatics admitted during the year 29 were Mahomedans, 16 Hindus, 1 Christian and 1 was placed under "other classes." The classification under the head "occupation" is not satisfactory. Of the 47 admissions, the previous occupation is given in the case of only about half the number, 23 being entered under "other classes" and "no occupation." Of the remaining 24, 20 are classified as servants and 4 as trades-

men. Statement No. 4 might with obvious advantage be amplified so as to bring in all the occupations shown in the Report on Jails. Under the head "age" the majority of lunatics seem to range between 20 and 40 years, and here it might be observed that in future it would be better if the causes and types of insanity are noted in connection with the different ages and sexes of those admitted into the Asylum, a note as to the age when attacked being added if possible. Without careful examination it appears to be an anomaly that the age when physical vigour is at its best should furnish the largest percentage of mental wrecks and it will be of great pathological interest if in these cases the causes and types of insanity are indicated as desired above.

Causes and Types of Insanity.—The Report gives the cause of insanity in 37 out of 47 admissions into the Asylum during the year. It seems strange, knowing as we do that heredity is a powerful factor in such cases, that out of so many cases of insanity, only one is noted as hereditary, but it must be remembered that heredity may have played an important part in many of the cases placed under "Congenital," "Diseases of Brain," and "Epilepsy." The fact that 16 cases, or more than $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the total number of admissions, should have been due to the use of narcotic drugs furnishes a strong argument for greater restriction in the sale of such drugs.

Cures.—It is satisfactory to note that 29 persons were discharged cured during the year, thus giving a percentage of 34.5 in the total number of cases treated as against 35 per cent. during the previous year; a result which speaks well of the treatment which the lunatics receive in the Asylum.

General Health.—The general health of the lunatics was as good as might be expected, the number of deaths having fallen from 9 in the previous year to 4 in the present. As usual the largest number suffered from fever.

Expenditure.—The increase in the total cost of maintenance and the cost per head of average strength during the year under review is attributed to 3 causes—(1) Dearness of Provisions (2) Purchase of Brass Cooking Pots and (3) making of new clothes. The first two may be accepted without comment. As to the third reason assigned it may be remarked that the expenditure of Rs. 249 for clothing in 1301 can hardly be called normal merely because that was about the cost in 1299. For in 1300, the cost, with about the same number of inmates to provide for, fell to Rs. 82-2-0 and it is reasonable to suppose that, with the stock laid in during 1301, the cost will be reduced in 1302, so that we only look for a rise and fall in alternate years. It is stated that the expenditure under the head "Contingencies" does not need explanation; but the very fact that the total expenditure for contingencies has fallen from Rs. 142-6-11 in 1300 to Rs. 71-1-0 in the year under review shows that a word of explanation would not have been out of place. It must again be noted with regret that though a detailed list of contingencies has been repeatedly called for, no such list has been yet submitted. It is true that the total cost of maintenance per head has increased from Rs. 66-15-6 in the previous year to Rs. 76-9-9; but the increase was due to the special circumstances and inconstant factors already

referred to as influencing the expenditure this year. A comparison with the expenditure per head incurred in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, which the Report states to be Govt. Rs. 150-1-0 and 145-11-0 respectively, seems to be quite out of place, because an Institution like the Lunatic Asylum at Hyderabad, which the Report itself admits to be "still in the same primitive condition as it has been for years past," cannot be compared with Institutions of the same nature existing at Madras and Bombay with their elaborate appendages.

Conclusion.—In conclusion I am to convey to Mr. Gordon and the Hakim in charge the thanks of His Highness' Government for their labours in connection with this Institution during the year 1301.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

MAHOMED SIDDIK KHAN,

EMAD JUNG,

Secretary.

No. 10867 of 1302 Fasli.

From

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Judicial, Police and General Departments,

Hyderabad Deccan.

To

MOULVI ALI REZA KHAN, Esq. M. A.,

Secretary, Government Debt Commission,

Hyderabad Deccan.

DATED HYDERABAD, 23rd Mehr 1302 F.
31st August 1893 A.D.

(*Review on the Report of Government Debt Commission for 1301 Fasli*).

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Report of the work done by the Government Debt Commission in 1301 Fasli and I am desired by His Excellency the Minister to make the following observations :—

1. It appears from the Report that the Special Debt Commission appointed on the 1st Dai 1301 Fasli consisted of—

1. Mr. A. J. Dunlop—*President.*
2. Mr. Munawar Khan—*Member.*
3. Moulvi Ali Reza Khan, M. A.—*Secretary and Member.*

In consequence of the heavy work he had to perform as Accountant-General, Mr. Mohamad Munawar Khan found himself unable to serve on the Commission and after some delay Nawab Rafat Yar Jung Bahadur was appointed in his stead on the 1st Bahman 1301 Fasli. After this there was further correspondence with the Government regarding arrangements for the conduct of cases before the Commission, in consequence of which nothing was done till the end of Farwardi and so the Commission did not actually enter upon its work till Ardibehisht; the work done, therefore, extends over a period of only seven months.

2. Two of the Members of the Commission have been relieved of all other duties; but the President, who takes part in the work of the Commission in addition to his other duties, was for the last quarter of the year under review further entrusted with work in connection with the Commission appointed to inquire into Dilawar Nawaz Jung's case. This, however, has not been productive of much inconvenience, as the Debt Commission, from the very nature of the duties entrusted to it, could not have possibly held daily sittings.

3. During the seven months that the Commission worked, it held 25 sittings and the Secretary, besides attending these meetings, devoted his time to intermediate proceedings and examining accounts. In former times there were no Rules for keeping records relating to debts in one place and searching for them was therefore an extremely difficult task and one which caused much delay, considerably retarding the work of the Commission.

4. It is not the duty of the Special Commission to decide any cases, but merely to prepare and submit a complete history of each claim. Of the 9 cases thus entrusted to it, two only, namely those of Bhagwan Das, Hari Das and Lakhmi Das, Lalmohan Das (serial Nos. 8 and 9 in para. 7 of Government Resolution dated 7th November 1891), aggregating Rs. 28,73,940 have been disposed of, and two remain under investigation. The claimant in one of the latter having failed to put in an appearance, it was found necessary to publish a notice in the *Jarida* requiring his presence within three months.

5. It appears from the Report that, in addition to this work, the Commission was directed to inquire into and report on another case, that of Syed Nemat-ulla, formerly Second Talukdar of Gulbargah and that the report on this case, which occupied three sittings, has already been submitted to Government.

6. The work of the Commission doubtless appears to be very little at first sight; but His Excellency the Minister fully appreciates the difficult nature of the work entrusted to it, as laid down in para. 12 of the Report of the Sub-Committee and reproduced in para. 5 of the present Report, and is aware that the Commission has to overcome considerable difficulties before it is enabled to record its opinion on the cases submitted to it. In the cases before the Commission, the original creditors are not living, but their heirs are the claimants and neither these nor the Gunashtas by whom they are represented are aware of the original facts touching their claims in support of which they mostly refer to the *Mal* and *Dewani* Daftars. The consequence is that, before proceeding to record the particulars relating to any case, the Commission is obliged to make a protracted search in the various Offices and Departments for the documents and papers referred to by claimants. But even here the difficulty appears almost insurmountable. Payments have been made through District Talukdars and the annual *Jama Karch* Statements containing these transactions are not readily obtainable. So great indeed is the difficulty experienced that, at the suggestion of the Secretary, the Daftars have been asked to prepare lists showing the Talukas or Parganas into which the State was divided between the years 1203 to 1209 Fasli and the names of the Talukdars appointed over each, giving the period during which each held office. This list, without which the Commission could not really carry on its enquiry, is now in course of preparation and will it is hoped facilitate the disposal of the cases before the Commission.

7. In conclusion, His Excellency the Minister desires me to express his sense of gratification to the President and Members of the Commission at the

patient labour and attention bestowed on this troublesome work, and earnestly trusts that by still greater efforts all the cases, now before it will be disposed of during the current year.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

MAHOMED SIDDIK KHAN,

EMAD JUNG,

Secretary.